# THE PERSIAN FAMINE

Full Account of Its Causes, Extent and Details.

The American Civil War Partly Responsible.

Shameful Inhumanity of the Shah's Government.

Men Living on Roots and Grass and Unearthing the Corpses of the Dead.

GRAIN NINE TIMES ITS USUAL PRICE.

Unparalleled Mortality-Persia Already Half Depopulated.

CHILDREN SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Parents, in a Frenzy of Famine, Devour Their Own Offspring.

Pestilence Busily at Work Among the Hunger-Stricken Multitudes.

The Russian Frontier Rigidly Guarded by Quarantine Officials.

Mo Means of Transportation from the Coast-All the Cattle and Horses Eaten Up.

The Most Appalling Famine in Modern Annals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

We have received the following highly interesting despatch, giving further particulars concerning the terrible Persian famine, from our correspondent at London:-

LONDON, July 28, 1871. The reports we are receiving here give new and, if possible, even more horrible and appalling details of the Persian famine. The dearth is very

MUCH MORE WIDESPREAD

than at first reported. In place of being confined to the province of Khorassan it extends over the entire land. Already the loss of life has been fearful. Persia is said, on reliable authority, to have lost fifty per cent of her population. Thousands of people, half-fam-Ashed, have dragged themselves

ACROSS THE FRONTIER

into Turkish Arabia and Cabool, while those who have not had the energy to emigrate, or have been prevented from doing so by the by thousands of starvation. A Persian subject cannot leave his native country, even to go upon a pilgrimage to Meshed Hosein or to Mecca without

SPECIAL PERMISSION

from the authorities, and this permission is even now, in spite of the present appalling condition of the country, still insisted upon The people in desperation, however, use every means to elude the vigilance of the government and escape into happier lands.

It appears that there was A TERRIBLE DROUGHT

last year, which was followed as a natural consequence by a partial failure of the crops There was great suffering and privation, but comparatively little mortality.

THE AMERICAN WAR A CAUSE OF THE FAMINE. It is a curious fact that this famine is, to certain extent, one result, though of course an indirect one, of the American civil war. There is a belt of country in Persia which is eminently well calculated for the production of cotton, and the high price of that article seven or eight years ago induced many of the smaller cultivators to abandon raising other crops and embark in its production. This opening for commerce rapidly developed into a large trade, and a couple of lines of steamers have been started from Bombay to Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf, which is the only one of importance on Persia's limited sea coast. The money gained by the sale of the cotton was employed to buy provisions from Fars, or Farsistan, and the other southern provinces, which are better adapted to the growth of wheat and rice. The high price of opium, owing to the tax imposed upon its export by the British Indian government, has also stimulated the production of poppies in place of grain. Last year there were two thousand chests of this drug exported from Bushire. The silk trade has also largely increased. These causes have all operated to diminish the area of land employed in the raising of provisions, and have doubtless tended to aggravate the consequences of the present

INHUMANITY OF THE GOVERNMENT. The partial famine last year exhausted such small accumulated stocks of provisions as were in the country. The people, however, managed to linger through the winter, sustained by the hope that the spring crop (there are two yearly crops in Persia) would bring back plenty. Early in the year, in spite of the general impoverishment of the people, the government, with shocking inhumanity, raised the taxes. This completed the misery of its unhappy subjects. What little money they had left was torn from them, and they were left beggared to face a year whose horrors had but begun.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE INCREASED TAXA-TION.

The first effect of the increased taxation was to drive the people from their homes in the country to the big cities, as, owing to a curious law, the imposts upon tillers of the soil are very much heavier than those exacted from the dwellers in towns. In cities, indeed, the mass of the population practically escape taxation, and the revenue is raised, with the exception of a poll tax, from the merchants.

THE FAMINE GROWS WORSE. Before the end of winter the famine had spread from Farsistan to the other provinces, which depended upon it for supplies. The cities of Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman and Shiraz were crowded with starving multitudes. Teheran, the capital, suffered least, but even there the privations were terrible. Wheat in Kerman rose to nine times its usual price.

FAILURE OF THE NEW CROP. The new crop has failed also. The people have endeavored to keep themselves alive by eating grass and roots, but even this scanty nourishment has now been exhausted.

CHILDREN SOLD INTO SLAVERY. In Khorassan, which borders on Cabool and the wild steppes of Central Asia, people sold their children into slavery among the Turcomans in order to save them from starvation and at the same time to acquire a few tomauns to spend in the bazaar for sustenance.

CANNIBALISM.

It would be well if all the provinces could have disposed of their children in the same

DEVOURING THEIR OWN CHILDREN. In Farsistan parents slew and then devoured

MAKING A BANQUET UPON CORPSES.

In Ispahan men have been caught in the act of exhuming the corpses of the dead for the purpose of eating them.

ALL THE HORSES EATEN.

Among the results of the famine may be mentioned that all domestic animals, even horses, of which Persia raised a great many, not only for her own use, but also for exportation to India, have been killed and eaten.

THE CEMETERIES GUARDED.

A late despatch further informs us that the cemeteries in Shiraz have to be guarded by troops, lest the people, infuriated by hunger. should rifle them of their ghastly contents.

NO RELIEF.

The people are almost beyond the reach of help. Even if food were brought from India there are no cattle left to transport it into the interior; and even if there were, it is a month's journey from Bushire to Ispahan, and six weeks to Khorassan.

THE WORST FAMINE ON RECORD. This dearth will probably be the most horrible on record. Two years ago a couple of millions of people died in India of starvation. Unless, however, the Persian government consents to the deportation of its subjects, there will be among its eight millions of people a mortality even more appalling than this.

THE PLAGUE

The report that the plague has broken out is not confirmed; but the cholera and famine fever are busily at work, and these are sufficiently terrible agents of death. The faminestricken people are covered with hideous sores, the consequence of hunger, while they burn in the tortures of a devouring fever.

QUARANTINED.

The Russian government, in view of the probability of the cholera spreading into its dominions, has established quarantine regulations along the frontler. One path of escape for the Persians is thus blocked up. Probably the British Indian government will soon adopt similar precautions, and this will cause the steamers from Bombay to stop running.

### ENGLAND.

The London Times Censuring Governor Hoffman for Permitting the Orange Procession.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 28, 1871. The London Times of to-day in an editorial upon the New York riots, full particulars of which have reached here by the American mails, says, in refe the procession of the Orangemen, that Governor Hoffman incurred a terrible responsiblitty in permitting it to take place and promising

The State, says .the Times, ought to interfere with the parades of both the Orangemen and Ribbonmen it should not encourage antagonism, and should bring all persons to recognize its rules, dealing equally with the national feelings and prejudices of

### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, July 28—5 P. M.— Consols closed at 80% for both money and the account. American securities firm.—United States five-twenty bonds, 1882, 21%; 1865, old, 22%; 1867, 13%; tens-forties, 22.—Rentes, 55f.
Paris MONEY MARKET.—Paris, July 28.—Rentes, 55f. PARIS MONET MARKET.—PARIS, July 28.—Rentes, 55f.

LIVERPOOL. COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—
F. M.—Cotton—The market closed 5st; midding uplands, 9c; midding Urleans, 9ad. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and sevential of the tock of cotton at sea bound to this port set at the cotton of the sales, of which 58,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dulness in the cotton market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 28.—Spirits curpending, 43s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL BEKADTUPYS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Flour, 24s, 6d, per bbl. for Western canal. Corn, 31s, per quarter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, of which 15,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Beef, 87s, 53, per user.—Frankfort, July 27.—Evening.—Plankfort Hourse.—Frankfort, July 27.—Evening.—United States Drettye by bonds closed at 1954, 107 the issue of 1882.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—LIVERPOOL, PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—LIVERPOOL, July 28.—L asue of 1862. Liverpool Product Market.—Liverpool, July 28-traning.—Souths jurocuting, 45s, per cwi-

## COMMUNISTS COMING.

Paris.

Poston's Scheme of Emigration of Communist Prisoners Accepted by the French Government.

The Prisoners Divided Into Three Classes.

Only Those of Good Character Permitted to Go.

The French Government to Furnish Transportation and All the Wecessaries.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch has been received by the correspondent of the HERALD at the French capital :-

Paris, July 28, 1871. The French government has given a qualified assent to the scheme of emigration of the Communist prisoners to Arizona.

Mr. Henry D. Posten, who presented the scheme, with an elobarate plan of colonization, to the Minister of Commerce, has declared his readiness to convey 40,000 prisoners to the Pacific shore, but the number permitted to go will not be so large.

THREE CLASSES OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners are to be divided into three classes after trial. The first class, or those guilty of violent crimes, will be sentenced to hard labor for life.

The second class, or the dangerous persons, will be transported to the French penal colonies of Cayenne and New Caledonia.

ONLY THE GOOD ONES PERMITTED TO EMIGRATE. The third class will consist of those prisoners who have committed minor offences and

have been known as persons of good character. The last will receive a general amnesty on condition of voluntary emigration, and will be permitted to go to Arizona.

The government has promised to give transportation, agricultural implements, mining tools, tents, arms and subsistence for six months to the prisoners who will receive permission to join Posten's colony.

[A letter from Paris, giving the details of the emigration scheme referred to above, is published in another part of to-day's HERALD.]

### YACHTING.

The Livonia to Leave England on September 1-Commodore Ashbury's Official Challenge.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 28, 1871. Commodore Ashbury has engaged passage in the Cunard steamship Java, sailing September 23 for New York. His yacht, the Livonia, starts for the same destination on the 1st of September.

Mr. Ashbury's official challenge for the Queen's Cup will shortly be forwarded to the New York facht Club.

He writes to the London papers that he has certificates making his vessel the representative of twelve English clubs; and, in correcting some misstatements which have appeared here, says that, according to his understanding, the yacht winning a majority of the races takes the cup.

### LONG BRANCH.

Return of President Grant-Grand Balls at the Principal Hotels-The Monmouth Park

President Grant, after parting with his son Frederick at Philadelphia, returned to Long Branch. Balls are to be given to-morrow evening at the continental, West End and Metropolitan hotels and at the Mansion House.

The August meeting of the Monmouth Park Racing Association commences Tuesday next. Nearly one hundred and fifty horses are at the track, taking their daily exercise. The track is in good condition. The meeting will continue five days.

### NIAGARA FALLS.

Sad Catastrophe-Three New Yorkers Carried Over the Falls-Republicans Caucusing with Senator Featon.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 28, 1871. Three young men, supposed to be from New York, at a late hour last evening attempted to cross boat and were carried over the Falls. Fragments of the boat have been found this morning.

New York city and from Central New York arrived to-night to hold a consultation with Senator Penton pefore he leaves for Minnesota, on Monday.

### THE PACIFIC COAST.

Amador Miners Threatening Vengeance—The Central Pacific Railroad Monopoly-Wreck York Vessel-Indian Raid in Arizona. SAN FRANCISCO, July 28, 1871.

J. W. Bennett, who shot Mr. Monomy, the nead of he Miners' League, in the affray when the latter murdered the Amador Company's bookkeeper, has fled the country. Great excitement prevails at Sutter Creek and Amador, and more trouble is expected, as the miners threaten vengeance for the

The fire in the Amador mine has been extinguished. The loss is small. It now appears that the fire was caused by an accident, and not by the men of the Miners' League.

It is positively announced that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has bought the California Pacific Railroad Company has bought the California Pacific Railroad and branches, and the steamers of the late Steam Navigation Company, and now control the entire railroad system of the Pacific States, Major J. M. Brownson, of the First regiment, National Guard, California, and lately in command of the troops at Amador, died this morning of fever contracted while in camp.

The fail clip of wool is beginning to arrive. Some shearing lambs have sold at thirty cents a pound. The brig Nautilus, thirty-nine days from Tahiti, has arrived, and reports that the schooner Flying Dart, from San Francisco, was wrecked on Atelone Island. The crew were saved, but the vessel became a total loss.

The ship Horatic Harris, from New York for San Francisco, arrived at Papete, via Marquesas Island,

rancisco, arrived at Papete, via Marquesas Island, eaking, and discharged cargo previous to making

on July 20, at daylight, the Apaches made a raid On July 20, at daylight, the Apaches made a rai-on Camp Boyle, Arizona, and run off a herd of bee cattle from within musket shot of the parad ground. They also killed a butcher named McDou gail and a Mexican. The troops killed and wounde several Indians, notwithstanding the band suc-ceeded in running off the herd. General Stoneman's departure on a campaign was known evidently to the Apaches. hence the attack.

# SPAIN.

Herald Special Report from Herald Special Report from Three Hundred Deputies in Favor of Maintain. Herald Special Report from Madrid.

> The New Ministry in Favor of Liberal Measures at Home and a Peaceful Policy Abroad.

### REFORMS AND RETRENCHMENTS

The Insurrection in Cuba to be Put Down at Any Cost.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

The following special despatch has been received from the correspondent of the HERALD at the capital of Spain :-

MADRID, July 28, 1871. Señor Zorilla, the President of the Council, has announced the following programme of the new Ministry :-

The government will pursue a liberal policy at home, and strive to maintain the friendliest relations with all the foreign Powers, chiefly with France and the United States.

Several important reforms are to be intro-

duced, among others reform in the departments of the government and in the electoral machinery of the country. RETRENCHMENTS.

The programme dwells on the necessity of retrenchments and the regulation of the public

Several financial measures to that end will be submitted at the next session of the Cortes. OUBA TO BE PACIFIED AT ALL HAZARDS.

The government is resolved to achieve, at any cost, the complete pacification of the island of Cuba.

It will advocate clemency toward the insurgents who surrender and unrelenting severity toward those captured in arms.

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

Success of the Labrador Fisheries HALIFAX, July 28, 1871. Several vessels have arrived from the Labrador Ishing grounds with good cargoes of fish.

The inman steamer City of Halifax leaves for St. ohns to-day at noon.

The Tyne Crew. St. John, N. B., July 28, 1871. The steamer City of St. John, with the Tyne crew

on board, arrived from Windsor this evening. The Seizure of an American Fishing Schooner. QUEBEC, July 28, 1871. The American schooner Samuel Gibert, of Glou ester, has been seized on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, near Paraquet Island, by the Dominion cruiser La Canadienne, for violation of the fish-

# ing law. She was loaded with fresh fish. She was taken into Gaspe, and is now on her way to Quebec for adjudication. The Master admits the violation of our laws, but says he thought he had a right to fish, since the treaty, in Canadian waters. AN INDIA RUBBER RAFT.

Captain Meiks' Proposed Sail Across the

In this age of wondrous discoveries and startling wonders we have each day some new announcement made which startles the world and is soon forgotten. Yachts crossed the ocean in safety; then two diminutive Liliputian vessels-the Red, White and Blue and the City of Ragusa-made from the New World to the Old; and, finally, emu lated by their daring, Captain John Meiks sailed to Southampton from these shores, with a crew o two men, on a raft, in 1867, making the passage in

The rait upon which the adventurous journey was made was known as the "Monitor Rait Nonpariel." it being devised as a life-saving apparatus. It was composed of three inflated rubber tubes, encased in heavy duck cylinders, of the strongest materials, connected together by heavy duck flanges. On top and across these clyinders were placed a series of "thwarts or planks," lashed at each end, and between each cylinder by means of ropes; these thwarts answering the double purpose of stretchers to keep the cylinders apart and seats for the men. Across these at each end lengthwise on the raft were fastened by means of rope-lashings stringer, necess of timber, bouled at wale, or for attaching row-locks when they desired to use their oars. These stringer-pieces were so arranged that they could be unlashed and swung

wale, or for attaching row-locks when they desired to use their oars. These stringer-pieces were so arranged that they could be unlashed and swung around in case they wished to TAKE THE RAPT APART.

At one end of each of the indated tubes there was an air hole or nozzle into which air was pumped from a bellows; when innated the rait measured twenty-five feet in length and thirteen feet in width; on the top they had a canvas tent pitched and they used two masts. When Captain Meiks reached the other stide his journey was the universal topic of conversation, and from prominent yachting men over there he was the recipient of numerous attentions and dinners. A section in

THE CRYSTAL PALACE
was obtained for him, and his raft exhibited, and crowds docked to see it. The money obtained from the visitors, amounting to some £400 or £500 (pounds sterling), was presented to the Captain.

Emboundened by the success of his first effort the Captain, who is described by his friends as a fine seaman and a plucky, indoinitable man, is again about to undertake another trip across the tempestuous Atlantic—this time on a raft of three cylinders, is inches in diameter. When in the water it will measure 15 feet in length and 7½ feet in width. He will have one mast and three sails, a jibing and gaffitopsail; he will carry provisions for sixty days and will be accompanied by one man, and will sail from hours during the trip in 1867, and it is believed this new one will make even better time. It can be brought alongside of a heavy sea without bigging. When on the last trip the last anchored on the coast during a severe storm and remained stationary, although large vessels dragged their anchors. This new raft will carry a patent anchor or drag of the same pattern as the one then used. It is similar in its workings to a log bag. A canvas bag, to which a long line is attached, is kept open by an iron hoop to which it is sewed. This being throw from the raft, fils with water and holds the craft perfectly steady.

the rait, his with a steady.

Some years ago a superintendent of one of the rubber factories in this city invented

A RUBBER RAFT,

somewhat similar. It was quite extensively used on the vessels in the navy, but it possessed some radical detects which prevented its adoption. A nephew of the inventor remedied these defects, and obtained a patent in 1864 from the government. A company was formed called the "Lile Saving Rait Company," who bought the patent from Mr. Perry.

company, and it was for them Captain John Meiks made his seemingly perilous journey.

The raft to be used on his coming trip, as was the first one, will be manufactured by the "Combination Robber Company" of this city, under the personal supervision of Mr. Edward L. Perry, the patentee.

The success of the Captain's trip fully demonstrated the seagong qualities of the raft, and numerous experiments made by naval and merchant officers showed the facility with winch it could be filled and launched (in from six to eight minutes), the weight it would sustain (in one instance fifty-five men. Weight 145 pounds each—7,975 pounds altogether—and with this weight but haif the diameter was submerged; also how readily a number of people could be landed on the shore through the surf, none of the passengers getting wet.

THE DROWNING CASUALTY IN THE SOUND. The body of James Kiernan, who was drowned by falling overboard the steamer Arrowsmith on Thurs day morning, was recovered last evening near Roslyn and was taken to Gien Cove, where it now hes awaiting the Coroner's inquest. In the absence of any intelligence from the relatives or friends or the deceased the body will receive decent interment in Gien Cove at the expense of the Arrowamita.

# FRANCE.

ing Thiers as Chief of the Executive.

JULES FAVRE NO LONGER A MINISTER.

The Rumored Consent of Bismarck to the Early Evacuation of the Environs of Paris Contradicted.

### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO THE CZAR.

Compulsory Military Service Recommended to the Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 28, 1871. The rumor that Bismarck consented to the evacuation of the environs of Paris on or before the 31st of August is pronounced to be without foundation The German troops will not be withdrawn from their present positions in the vicinity of Paris until 1,500,000,000 francs of the indemnity are paid; and it will be impossible for the French government to pay that amount so early as the 31st proximo.

THIBRS THE WASHINGTON OF FRANCE. Three hundred Deputies have pledged themselves to vote for the prolongation of M. Thiers' powers as

Chief of the Executive. The Salut, which supports the President, declares that the sole ambition of M. Thiers is to be regarded hereafter as "the Washington of Prance."

NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MODERATE AND RADICAL REPUBLICANS. Meetings of the Deputies of the "Left" and the Extreme Left" have been held to bring about a coalition of the two wings of the liberal party in the ssembly, but without effect.

The next sitting of the Assembly will take place on Monday next. EUGENIE'S LETTER TO THE CZAR.

The Avenir says the Empress of the French has written a letter to the Czar urging him to continue to maintain friendly relations with France. JULES FAVRE REPLACED IN THE MINISTRY.

The Journal de Paris announces that M. Favre is no longer a Minister, and that he is replaced in the office of Foreign Affairs by M. Goulaud, recently one of the French negotiators for peace at Brussels AN ORLEANS PRINCE CONTESTING AN ELECTION. The Duke d'Aumale is contesting the representa

tion of the city of Clermont in the Assembly. COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE PAVORED. The committee of the Assembly upon the reorganization of the French army has voted to report in favor of compulsory service for all males between the ages of twenty and forty; the soldiers not to be entitled to vote at the election

A COMPLAINT AGAINST THE PRUSSIANS. A petition from the inhabitants of St. Cloud, presented to the Assembly yesterday, declares that the Prussians burned 600 houses in that place subsequent to the arrangement of the armistice which eceded the Treaty of Peace. Reimbursement is asked for the losses thereby sustained.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS. The courts martial will probably open on Thursday of next week.

THE BANK OF PRANCE. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 24,800,000f. since last week.

The rinderpest is increasing in France.

A Report that Eugenie Wanted a Divorce from Napoleou Denied. LONDON, July 28, 1871. The Beho gives an authoritative denial of the truth of what it terms "the romantic tissue of exaggeradons" published by the London Times respecting M. Devienne, President of the Paris Court of Cassation.

## THE PHILOLOGICAL CONVENTION IN NEW

and flatly contradicts the report that the Empress

Eugénie ever contemplated a divorce from the Em-

HAVEN. The Thursday evening session of the Convention was opened by Professor Mixer reading a paper entitled "The Celtic Element in the French." article stated the results of an examination into the French language and a comparison of it with the Latin and Celtic languages, from which the author drew the conclusion that the French language had a discussed by Professors Hadley and Schlegel, who

did not agree with the conclusions drawn. Professor Evans, of Cornell University, read a paper on "The Grammatica Celtica of Tenses." paper treated of certain features of the Welch lan-

words to the Latin. Mr. J. H. Trumbull read a paper on "The Algonkin Names for Man." This paper explained that the Algonkin language had no name exactly corresponding to our word "man," and treated of the ndian terms used to denote a man of the tribe, as distinguished from a foreigner, and to indicate an

The association voted to hold its next annual meeting in Providence, R. L., and then adjourned orning's session was opened by a paper,

read by Professor Goodwin, of Harvard, entitled "On the Chronology of Some Important Events Mentioned in 'Demosthenes on the Crown.'" The paper pointed out errors committed by Demosthenes in giving the chronological order of several impor-

in giving the chronological order of several important events.

Mr. George Gibbs, of New Haven, read a paper on
'The Modes of Expressing Numbers by certain
Indians.' The paper gave the modes of counting
different things in use among the Mexicans, Delaware, Cherokee and other Indians.

Mr. J. H. Trumoull read a paper written by Dr.
Matthews, giving specimens of gros-ventwocabulary; Professor Whitney read a paper prepared by
Rev. C. F. Mor.e. a missionary in Bulgaria, giving
the translation of a Bulgarian poem on the loves
of Orpheus; Professor Greenough, of Harvard, on "The
General Supposition of Protasis and Aprodosis."
The conclusion drawn by the author, after an examination, is that the general supposition in the
Latin is not a Greeism. The paper was discussed
by Professors Hadley and Whitney, who were not
quite prepared to agree with the author's conclusions.

Mr. Trumbul read a gaper on "The Contributions."

Mr. Trumbuil read a paper on "The Contribution

Mr. Trumbuil read a paper on "The Contributions to Algonkin Comparative Grammar founded upon Versions of the Lord's Prayer." The paper considered the versions of the Lord's Prayer rendered in the language of several indian tribes by the early missionaries, and showed their meaning when translated into the English.

Dr. sampson then gave the contents of the last paper, which was on "The Family of Languages Developed in the Early Mediterranean Civilization and their Indiance upon Each Other." His conclusions after an examination was that the Aryan language became the family language and stamped itself upon the Coptic and Hebrew. Professor Whitney thought that previous investigation bointed to a very different conclusion. A few remarks on the subject were also made by Professor Benedict and Mr. Bristed.

The following officers were elected to serve for the

Mr. Bristed.

The foliowing officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard; Vice President, Professor W. W. Goodwin, of Harvard; Vice Presidents, William S. Tyler, of Amnerst, and A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester; Secretary, Professor George F. Comfort, of New York; Treasurer, J. Hammond Tranbull, of Hartford. The Executive Committee consisted of the foliowing gentlemen:—A. N. Arnold, of Chicago; Professor J. I., Sewall, of Bowdoin College; President Samson, of Washington; Chancellor Crosby, of New York; and Professor Hadley, of Yale College.

Resolutions of thanks to the State authorities, the citizens and the local committee for favors re-

citizens and the local committee for favors re-ceived were passed. The following were then offer ed, and, after considerable depate, were referred to the Executive Committee:-

the Executive Committee:—
Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Association to consider and report upon the expediency and practicability of securing a comprehensive analysis of the fing lies language as spoken and written in the American States which shall be in harmony with those prepared to aid students in other modern languages, now so generally spokel among us and required in our schools.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider and report to the Association at the next another meeting a plan for the systematic division of the prope work or the association and for holding preliminary locametings. The Association then adjourned, to meet at Provi-dence, R. I., on the 24th of July, 1872.

### THE MUTUATS AGAIN DEFEATED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28, 1871. The White Stockings defeated the Mutuals to-day. Score, 17 to 6. The game was witnessed by 12,000

# MEXICO

Revolutionary Articles in Some of the Newspapers.

THE ELECTIONS STILL UNCERTAIN

Juarez's Party Probably

The correspondent of the HERALD at the City of Mexico has sent us the following

Notwithstanding the strong revolutionary articles in the Siglo and a few of the more rabid journals in this capital, no revolution is anticipated and no revolutionary movement is

is not so certain as it was thought it would prove. The question of THE PRESIDENCY

The revolutionist Jimenez has been defeated in Guerrero, the victory over his troops being

VORGAS IN THE CAPITAL. Vorgas is here on a visit.

BRIDGEPORT, July 28, 1871. The Borough of Norwalk has been not a little excited for a few days past over the death of a lady who resided there, and the trial of a woman who, it was alleged, was the cause of her decease. On Friday, the 21st instant, Mrs. Martha A. Stone, wife of Christian Stone, died, after a short but painful illness, and a day or two after a Mrs. Rider, wife of John Rider, also a resident of Norwalk, was arrested and held to answer to charges of malpractice and murder. The preliminary examination commenced on Tuesday, before Justice Poot, of that place, and was continued the following day. A arge amount of testimony bearing on the case was taken on both sides. The accused was defended by able counsel, but the evidence disclosed facts which, added to the dying declarations of the deceased were sufficient to convince the Court that she was probably guilty of the crime charged in the complaint, and she was bound over for trial in the Au

Broad street jail, it being improbable yesterday that she could procure bail.

David Cooney was bound over in \$500 bail to-day, before Justice Stevens, for outrage upon the person of Mary Huriburt, at North Bridgeport, on Sunday last. Cooney is about seventeen years of age and the young woman fully as old. Cooney invited the girl to take a walk with him, and leading her into a lonely place in the woods, on a plea of looking for wintergreen and birch, committed the assault upon her. The information charged outrage and seduction, and the Judge held the prisoner on the second count for trial before the Superior Court in August next. The girl was respectable and Cooney had hitherto borne a good character.

the rain squall which prevailed, the lightning in dulged in a singular freak in a house to Magnotte street, owned by a man named Traudt. Flashing down the chimney, partially destroying it, it burst through the fireplace and shivered to pieces a handsome ring on the finger of a lady. Her child, an infant, was affected so that it dropped to the floor stunned. The effect of the lightning was also severely feit in other sections of the city, although no serious accidents are reported.

Ex-Governor Ward's Stable Attacked. On Thursday night some miscreants made a des-perate attempt to enter and rob ex-Governor Ward's stable in Nesbitt street. Frustrated in this, through he firm opposition of stout iron pars, the scoundrels tried to burn the place by throwing in lighted kerosene-saturated papers. In this, too, owing to the fact that the floors were of brick, the intentions of the viliains were frustrated. So quietly were these manœuvres conducted that not a soul had the remotest idea of burglars being in the place. No clue has yet been discovered likely to lead to an eu-cidation of the problem.

WEEDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 27, 1871, of congestion of the heart, Mr. Joseph B, WEEDEN, in the 63th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 39% Hunter street, on Sunday, July 30, at three o'clock

(For other Deaths see Third Page.)

A.—Herring's l'atent CHAMPION SAPES, 201 Broadway, corpes Murr

A Cool, Delicate Hair Dressing.—Chevaller's LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only regetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hairs, along its fell-ing out, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of said babling on the hair. Solid everywhere.

Cristodoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewed cures gray hair by causing it to return to its youthful color and vigor. Instruments for Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Club Feet, Curved Spine, Weax or Contracted Joint, Hip Disease, &c., nade and accurately fitted at MARSH & LU-BIN'S Truss and Handage Institute, No. 1 Park row, gorner Ann street, opposite Herald office.

To Mothers. - Afra, Winslow's Southing Syras or children is an old and well-tried remedy. It has alood

Yellow Fever is Sweeping Off Hundreds of the Argentine population daily. One great cause, it is said, of the disease is the unconfortable headgoar worm by the citizens. In this respect 18 Herodown, corner of Full of the Krix Si HATS, made at 18 Headway, corner of Full of the cares, ag tight, each, airy and allogother incommensable.

the Capital.

A REVOLUTION NOT ANTICIPATED.

Successful.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Mexico, July 18, Via Matamoros, July 28, 1871.

creasing, and the Juarist majority in Congress

is not yet decided, and it is probable that it will pass to Congress. Both parties are con-

considered complete.

BRIDGEPORT.

gust term of the Superior Court in the sum of \$1,500. The Court meets in Bridgeport. Mrs. Ryder is ex-pected here to spend the intervening time in the Broad street jail, it being improbable yesterday that

### NEWARK INCENDIARIES.

A.—Phalon's New Pertume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.

Freckles, Moth Patches and Tan Positively removed in ten days. Mrs. SHAW's Moth and Freckle Lo-tion Office, 309 Sixth avenue.

On Marringe,—Essays on the Causes Which nierfere with Marriage sent free in scaled envelopes. Adverse HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, ra.

special despatch:

likely to receive the countenance of the people. THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN. The number of the Juarez electors is de-

DEFRAT OF JIMENEZ.

Arrested for Marder and Malpractice-Bound Over for Trial.

SINGULAR LIGHTNING FREAK IN NEWARK.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JULY 29.

1870—Benjamin Nathan mysteriously murdered at his residence in Twenty-third street.

1856—A fire destroyed nine lives and a large amount of property in Boston.

1830—Pignting between the revolutionary populace and the military in Paris.

1773—The city of Guatemaia, Central America, destroyed by an earthquake and volcanic eruptions; 8,000 of its inhabitants perished.

A .- Gents' Pearl Cassimere Hats Five Dollars.

Fo You Wast Diamonds, Watches or